

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## WHY OAHU IS SAFE.

Those who cabled San Franciscans to come to Honolulu gave them good advice on a seismic as well as many another standpoint.

Oahu, so far as its structure and its seismic history teaches anything, is a safe place. Its construction is the strongest known to nature—that of a pyramid. Miles away from shore, at a depth of from 14,000 to 19,000 feet, are its broad foundations built of lava, and rising with gentle acclivities and long outlying spurs, armored and buttressed by coral rock, to the surface of the ocean whence the structure mounts gradually to a height of four thousand feet. The upper part of this gigantic pile, the part we live on, carries its own evidence in eroded rock and accumulation of soil over lava flows, of a vast antiquity. Geologists go back to a period of eruption 1,500,000 years ago; and the final eruption of lava came about 1,000,000 years ago. The latest eruption of any kind dates back about 10,000 years. The results of the lava flows bound Oahu with hoops of steel. They gave the island a framework of skeleton of rock, banded ligaments of stone and then, as the ages passed, the patient coral insect did its supporting work, making dykes and bulwarks along the shore and cementing the whole vast pyramid so that even the power of the ocean cannot prevail against it.

It is true that Oahu still has its craters but it is the word of the rocks that there has been no activity in them since the tertiary period. Our local volcanoes are part of an extinct series extending from the so-called bird islands—the eroded remains of once volcanic heights—eight hundred miles northwest of this group. In a time so ancient as to count up into the millions of years, lava spouted from those little islands in turn. When, in course of ages, the fire died down in one sea-girt crater, another vent opened in the bottom of the ocean further south, the lava building up an island gradually and then, perhaps after aeons of time the process was repeated until Oahu was reached. Geological ages came and went and Oahu lost its fires. Then they sent up melted rock from the bottom again and made Molokai, then Maui, then Hawaii. And since the day when the lava surged up on the future site of Hawaii there has been time enough to make a vast and stately pile extending from a depth of 19,000 feet to a height of nearly 14,000 feet or 33,000 feet in all, its superficial area above water as large as the State of Rhode Island, and the fires are burning yet. The process of construction must have taken more than half a million years. Perhaps a million years from now a new volcanic isle will start in the ocean depths southwest of the big island.

Now the question arises: May not the active volcano on Hawaii explode and destroy the whole island chain, the lengthened archipelago of this group? Science answers with an attestation to the contrary. It proves that our sort of lava does not confine steam. Witness the following testimony from Prof. Kemp, head of the geological department of Columbia University, upon that question:

There is every reason to think that the islands have been built up by volcanic action from the abysses of the ocean, and that they constitute a stately pile of lava some 30,000 feet in height. If the slopes are plotted in a true scale, they are found to range from 1 vertical in 10 horizontal to 1 vertical in 14.3 horizontal. These ratios correspond to angles of from 4 degrees to 5 1/2 degrees, and it is evident that the rise is extremely gradual.

This character coincides with the nature of the cones. They are very different from any thus far described in this article. The others consist largely of loose materials which have been blown out of comparatively small vents and which have built up their cones at the angle of repose for loose materials; but the Hawaiian cones are piles of huge clots and lava flows with comparatively little or almost no fragmental beds. THE OTHER VOLCANOES THUS FAR REFERRED TO HAVE YIELDED, AS A RULE, SILICIOUS AND ROPY OR VISCOUS LAVAS, GOOD MATERIAL TO CONFINE STEAM UNTIL IT BURSTS WITH EXPLOSIVE VIOLENCE. THE HAWAIIAN LAVAS ARE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BASALT; THEY ARE THEREFORE MORE FUSIBLE, MORE FLUID WHEN FUSED, AND LESS ADAPTED TO YIELD TUFFS. While there is no lack of emitted steam during eruptions, and while clots of lava are blown high in the air, yet the principal product of the vents is a great liquid tide which breaks through some rent in the side of the crater or lower down the mountain, and which may flow nearly fifty miles.

The craters, moreover, are different. Instead of a comparatively narrow throat, from which, as from a safety-valve, the escaping steam roars hoarsely into the air, we find great pools or lakes of molten rock, upon the surface of which sheets of congealed lava form and disappear like evanescent ice on water, or which are surging and boiling as the vapors rise from the depths and float away in the air. The height at which the lava stands varies from time to time. It has been observed with differences of 500 feet or more in the same crater.

So it will be seen that no explosions are to be expected. It may be added that there are no signs of any having occurred in the historical past.

We come now to native tradition. Hawaiians have handed down their tales as the Norsemen did their sagas; and tracing one of them back to the fifteenth century we find an incident which it has recorded, reasonably verified in the archives of Spain. Native islanders say that about ten generations ago, white strangers were cast ashore on one of the southern beaches of Hawaii, during a great storm. They knelt and told their beads. In Spain is the story of a fleet of galleons wrecked near this latitude and longitude about the time indicated by the tale, one vessel being lost. Beyond that time are no comparisons; but we may safely conclude that any convulsion of nature here for a thousand years past, would have lived at least in native legends. Yet there is no sign of any great elemental disturbance on Oahu in all that period. As to this tradition accords with geological evidence. Regarding earthquakes, Oahu experiences, once in a long time, a mere seismic shiver; but during the 120 years in which white men have lived here not a house is known to have been rocked, not a man has been killed and not a brick has fallen.

And this is why Oahu is a safe place in which to live, a good place for San Franciscans to take refuge in.

## ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

In his great autobiography, published first in The Century magazine and later in book form, Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell University and twice the American envoy to Germany, said, speaking of his earlier diplomatic service in Russia:

As to Russian matters it was my good fortune to become intimately acquainted with Atkinson, the British traveler in Siberia. He had brought back many portfolios of sketches and his charming wife had treasured up a great fund of anecdotes of people and adventure, so that I deemed for a time to know Siberia as if I had lived there. The Atkinsons also brought back their only child, a son born on the Siberian steppe, a wonderfully bright youngster. He bore a name which, I fear, may at times have proved a burden to him, for his father and mother were so delighted with the place that they called him after it Atlatow Tam Chibouk.

The lifework of the "wonderfully bright youngster" is threaded into the warp and woof of Hawaiian history—a lifework which has just reached its end, but which leaves an influence that must be felt for good so long as our island schools endure and bestow their individual blessings, their love of the humanities and their civilizing spirit upon the many races here. "The good is oft interred with their bones," but it cannot be said of the good of him whose death we mourn today. Perhaps of all noble service, that

of the faithful teacher lives the longest and reaches to the farthest confines of both earthly space and time; and the service of Alatau Atkinson was beyond that of most teachers because it brought so many alien breeds within the law.

It was no easy and well-charted task which the friend we mourn began to shape, as the opportunity befell him, the modern system of Hawaiian schools. There was little to go by in the experience of other countries; for here was a coming together of the races which might have been scattered at the tower of Babel. It was not to devise a way of teaching a European or an American. That were a light task indeed; but to determine how, without neglecting the Saxon heirs of civilization, to instruct the brown Polynesian, the yellow Asiatic, the children of the tattooed races, the offspring of the Latins, the heirs of every kind of superstition and dire prejudice—that task needed a patient and a strong intelligence. But the young man whose spirit had so caught the fancy of the great American diplomatist and scholar grew as the task grew and was always equal to it. What he did, our best minds are continuing to do, for there is no better way.

Devoted to education, Mr. Atkinson did not confine his labors to the schools alone. He sought other means of teaching. The press bore the imprint of his scholarship for he was, at long intervals between, the leader-writer of the Gazette and the Star. The platform knew him well; the routine work of writing official documents was part of his trade, but these public documents were the essays of a student and a thinker. Now and then Mr. Atkinson sought expression in verse, always throwing light along the paths ahead. Whatever he did in letters, and for a lifetime he found much to do, had for its object the betterment of man. Could he have earned a nobler epitaph, a more coveted remembrance? Does not his work live after him? May we not say of him as did Kipling of his dead friend—that he is now one of the immortal company to whom

\* \* \* cometh our wise Lord God, master of every trade,  
Who tells them tales of his daily work, of Edens newly made,  
And they rise to their feet as he passeth by, gentlemen unafraid.

## HOW HILO CAME TOGETHER.

How to do it, when it comes to a matter of the community welfare, has been strikingly exemplified by the people of Hilo in projecting a pineapple cannery there. Apparently the larger capitalists did not see their way clear to starting the enterprise, and the larger agriculturists probably did not have sufficient capital to spare from their own fields for it. The people living on moderate earnings from the professions, trade and industry could not undertake the risk by themselves. So they all came together upon the stock subscription list, and the enterprise was floated. The few big fellows took a hundred shares, the next grade in finance from ten to fifty and the small fry from one to five each.

Men and women are on the list, and there is a gratifyingly large representation of Hawaiian names there. Nobody will be broke for dividends, however long deferred, while there is every reason to hope that the pineapple raisers will make a profit on the fruit they furnish to the cannery. There is no doubt that the pineapple industry will succeed on Hawaii as well as it has done and is doing on Oahu. Its success on the community co-operative plan will, moreover, be a grand incentive to the Hilo people to get together and stay with each other for further progressive ventures.

The Hilo cannery, it is to be hoped, will also prove a death blow to insensate strife of faction in the second city of the Territory. It seems in the inception, even, to have had effect that way. L. A. Andrews, who has withstood more of the brunt of bitter factional warfare in Hilo than any other man, was the one citizen able to bring the enterprise to a head. When the plan he first made failed he was ready immediately with another, and this one he landed with a full stock list in the completed stage of incorporation.

## BOYCOTT IN CHINA ENDED.

There can be no doubt that Honolulu has missed a great deal of what has been happening in the balance of the big round world in the solitude for San Francisco and the country around there, stricken by earthquake and fire, and as little doubt that much that has happened and is known here has been permitted to pass without attracting the attention that its importance otherwise would warrant.

For example, the Advertiser's waterfront man was told by Purser Roberts, of the Japanese liner Nippon Maru, last Monday that the Chinese boycott was virtually at an end, and that something like a business boom was beginning to manifest itself at Shanghai. Of course, if the boycott were ended, there would be a boom in Shanghai attendant upon the full resumption of commercial relations between the Chinese and the American firms, and as the business officer of a great liner passing the Chinese port, Purser Roberts would be in touch with business concerns there and so in a position to speak by the card.

What the moving causes for the changed relations may have been, we of Honolulu can form no conjecture. It is not at all likely that the United States Congress has changed the policy of restriction, although the known leaning of the President toward a more courteous enforcement of the restriction act may have had a certain effect.

Perhaps, as is more likely, the Chinese themselves have come to see that the chance of accomplishing any result by the boycott is but small, and that whatever might be accomplished would scarcely compensate them for the trade advantages lost in declining to have dealings with Americans. Possibly, also, they have realized that the boycott was a stronger agency for the advantage of merchants of nations hostile in trade matters to America, than for the amelioration of the American restriction law. The Chinese are the best merchants in the world, it has been said, and certainly they are a very shrewd people. The boycott was in a large sense a protest against the restriction of Chinese immigration, but traders of other nations in China took advantage of it, if they did not help it along, to build up their own trade at the expense of that of America.

If Purser Roberts is correct now, and if the boycott has been broken, whatever the cause, it means a great increase in the trans-Pacific commerce, and consequently a great increase in the trade of Honolulu. This port is bound to share in the trade that passes its gates—and to win a large share to its own account in the re-opening of the Chinese market to American products.

Yesterday's dispatches show that the Call building did not collapse, and that it can be restored. The new part of the Chronicle building was not burned, though it is supposed, from the context of the message, that the old part, the familiar clock-tower structure, succumbed. Much damage to Stanford University seems probable from the news that repairs upon the college buildings will be delayed. Facts are lacking about the hotels and many of the skyscrapers, but these will trickle along from day to day. As yet, Honolulu, despite the excellence of Mr. Gaines' special service, supplemented as it was by a large outlay by the Advertiser, lacks a coherent account of the actual harm done by the seismic catastrophe of nine days ago. The Olympia next Wednesday or Thursday may bring the first detailed news, with photographs. This journal, as the only one here provided with an art department, will illustrate the great event as thoroughly as it already has the public buildings, waterfront and streets of San Francisco as they stood before the earthquake.

There is the usual row on between the civil and military officials at San Francisco just as there was at Chicago during the strikes and at Charleston after the earthquake. Somehow, while martial authority is clear enough in the military code, it is a bit nebulous in the civil code, which is the one the state authorities go by. In the present case, Governor Pardee, with a keen eye on the political support of the National Guard, is resisting the demand of General Greeley for full powers; while General Greeley has determined to ignore the Governor and act with Mayor Schmitz, who, naturally enough, wants the Department commander to take the responsibility of any acts that may oppress the San Francisco voter. It is likely, however, that the row will soon end with the necessity for military rule.

The water shortage has been somewhat relieved, but in the meantime enough good water has cascaded down the precipices and flowed, with some small deductions, to the sea, to give a maximum supply for weeks. Our water problem is not so much one of supply as of storage. With the California system of impounding reservoirs Honolulu would rarely be short of water, even in the driest months. Up Nuuuau we are beginning the good work and it will in time extend to other wet valleys.

Perhaps San Francisco will be rebuilt by the time Clarence Macfarlane gets there and he will mistake it for Los Angeles.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Miss Emma Rose has gone to her former home in Hilo to remain several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young departed for San Francisco last night on the Ventura.

Charles McGonigle of Benson, Smith & Co. was a passenger for San Francisco on the Ventura.

George Mumby was excused from the Federal jury on Monday and returned to Hilo yesterday.

The corner stone of the new Masonic building for Lodge Maui, at Wailuku, will be laid on Saturday next.

The proceeds of the coming festival of song will be given for the benefit of the San Francisco sufferers.

Trouble between Koreans and a Japanese luna at Wailuku resulted in a threatened strike on Monday. Threats of dismissal, however, sent the men back to work.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Hilo Fruit Co., Ltd., Hilo being named as the location of the head office. The officers named are: A. Scott, president; H. V. Patten, secretary, and H. V. Patten, treasurer. Pacific Fruit Co., Ltd., is the name of an incorporation formed at Koloa, Kauai. The capital stock is \$500, with the privilege in the articles of incorporation of increasing this to \$50,000. Henry A. Jaeger is the first president. The directors of the Inter-Island S. N. Co. who visited Hilo for the purpose of examining the railway wharf there returned on Saturday. No decision was arrived at as to the adaptability of the wharf to use by the new steamer.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Dole was at Federal court chambers yesterday after detention at home for several days with the grip.

Territorial Surveyor W. E. Wall reports that no tidal disturbance from the San Francisco earthquake is shown by the Honolulu tide gauge.

Directors and employees of the Star respectively sent wreaths to the funeral of the late A. T. Atkinson, who was for some years editor of that paper.

H. E. Cooper has been notified by wireless that the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Kahului has been postponed from Saturday next for one week.

Edward H. Miller left in the Ventura to seek his brother Paul in San Francisco. A few minutes before the steamer left a list of people reported "safe" from earthquake and fire was posted on board and it contained the name of Paul Miller.

James W. Bush died suddenly at Kealia, Kauai, on Tuesday, aged 58 years. He was a native of Honolulu and a pensioner of the War of the Rebellion. The news of his death was received by his brother, John E. Bush, in a wireless telegram. Besides his brother the deceased leaves a wife and child. Mr. Bush was pastor of the Mormon church at Kealia.

At his death Mr. Bush was the janitor of Kapaa jail.

The oil corner is "bust." There is an abundance of keg cooking butter in town.

The Board of Education will meet at 3:30 p. m. next Thursday.

F. B. Moseley, well known in Honolulu, is reported to have been murdered in a saloon at Fresno, Cal., by a horse jockey.

Without additional ceremonies, the ashes of the late A. T. Atkinson were interred in Nuuuau cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

Wong Nin and Yong Tin, the two Chinese arrested for perjury before immigration officers, were committed to the Federal grand jury at next term by Commissioner Mailing.

The school flag floated at half-mast at the Waipahu School on Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. A. T. Atkinson, former Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judiciary Clerks Smith and Thompson were again before the Territorial grand jury yesterday with court records bearing on probate matters with which the dismissed and accused clerk, Kellett, had to do.

Yesterday Acting Governor Atkinson left on the Mikahala to meet the Molokans at Kapaa for a conference as to the question of the individualization of land holdings. He will return on Wednesday of next week.

With another definite charge against the police, backed by 27 witnesses, it looks as if the supervisors would soon be forced to send to the Coast for more whitewash. The local supply is already getting short.

At a meeting held last evening of the Sons of St. George No. 353, Honolulu, a resolution was unanimously carried to convey the sympathy of the lodge with brothers of the order in San Francisco and asking Bro. H. J. Platts of San Francisco, Deputy to the Grand Lodge, to inform them what arrangements are being made for united help by all kindred lodges in which the Honolulu lodge may join.

The regular weekly rehearsal of the Honolulu Symphony Club will be held this evening in the clubrooms, at Haalelela Lawn.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEEDED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, expelling poisons, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, cures pimples, spots, blotches, eruptions and swellings of the joints, gout, rheumatism, secondary symptoms, etc. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, impairs vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

## THERAPION

careers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (to be sold by the principal chemists throughout the world). Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. For white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of the Majesty's Hon. Sec.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## PLENTY OF SUPPLIES

"If the people will only keep cool about it there will be no shortage of anything in the food supply of the city," said Hugh McIntyre, vice-president of Henry May & Co. "There is plenty of everything in the town and there should be no inconvenience if people will just go on as usual."

"Of course, if those who have been in the habit of buying such things as vegetables and butter by the half-dollar's worth should get excited at the stories of a shortage and commence to lay in a month's supply it will run the market out in those lines. But there is no occasion for this. We have potatoes on the way now and the Alameda will bring along enough butter to keep us going until the next steamer comes in. We are not raising prices nor will we, unless, of course, there should happen to be a rise in prices at our supply point."

"Some brands of canned goods may be exhausted, but there will be plenty to replace them. The growers of potatoes on Maui have shopped up their prices on the strength of the reported shortage, but the prices at the retail stores here remain the same."

H. P. Lewis, manager for Lewis & Co., also thinks that the talk of shortages and corners has been overdone.

"Lewis & Co. have everything that their customers want and at the same old prices. The only ones who are being squeezed now are the people who have been patronizing the Chinese stores, where the prices are invariably raised just as soon as the opportunity presents itself. As far as our customers are concerned there need be no fear of any shortage nor of a jump in prices."

"We have received many inquiries as to the advisability of the people laying in a reserve stock of groceries and have advised our customers not to do so. There is no fear of anyone not being able to get all they want at the time they want it. All the reliable stores are maintaining their regular prices and are in a position to supply all their customers."

"We expect to have enough of everything to keep going until the Alameda arrives with more supplies. She will bring as much of our orders as is available, even if the entire order cannot be filled."

Similar assurances were made at other supply houses, the general opinion being that the attempted corner in butter, coal oil and spuds would be a failure. Naturally the larger stores are keeping their stocks for their customers, refusing to keep the smaller stores supplied as has been the custom when there was no interruption in the supplies.

## APPEAL FROM LAND DECREE

The Territory of Hawaii by Fred W. Milverton, Deputy Attorney General, has appealed to the Supreme Court from Judge Weaver's decree granting a registered title to Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., on petition No. 62. This is the case in which Judge Weaver declared the highway law of 1894 unconstitutional.

Judge Weaver of the Court of Land Registration has decreed a title to Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., on petition No. 62, for land in Kaimali containing 37.5 acres. The decision finds "that the title is in the petitioner free of any encumbrance for a public way."